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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: WHEAT  
CROP PROSPECTS.

## WHEAT

It appears that the total wheat acreage in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, for the 1924 harvest is about 4-1/2 per cent less than last year, but about 6 per cent above the average acreage for the same territory during the pre-war period 1909-13. Official estimates of wheat acreage have been received for countries having in 1923 about 80 per cent of the acreage in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia. For the remaining 20 per cent, estimates have been made based upon general comparisons with previous years together with weather conditions, winter killings, etc. The estimated total is 179,325,000 acres compared with 188,157,000 acres in 1923, and 168,966,000 acres, the average for the same territory 1909-13.

With a 4-1/2 per cent decrease in acreage and with the generally late spring season, the harvest will probably be more than 10 per cent less than in 1923. Actual forecasts of production have been received for countries producing in 1923, about 50 per cent of the wheat in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia. The remaining 50 per cent has been estimated upon the basis of the latest acreage and condition reports. For the most part the spring season was from two to three weeks late, which was a serious handicap in spring wheat regions. Later in the season there was considerable drought damage in the Mediterranean Basin, which has been effectual in cutting down the yields in Italy, Spain, and North Africa in particular.

The Balkan countries have continuously reported a generally favorable condition for the season and yields in excess of last year are forecasted for Bulgaria.

Wheat condition generally improved during June and yields may prove more satisfactory than are expected at present.

## CROPS IN RUSSIA

Reports from various sources which have reached the Department indicate a smaller cereal crop in Russia than was harvested last year. The total acreage planted was about equal to or slightly above last year's acreage with the increases in the Northern and Volga regions. The chief wheat region, Ukraine, has a smaller acreage. On June 1 crop conditions

## CROP PROSPECTS, Cont'd.

CROPS IN RUSSIA, Cont'd.

were below average in all regions except the Caucasus and Siberia, and conditions in these two regions were not sufficient to bring the total for the country up to average. Since the first of June, there have been repeated reports of drought damage in some sections, excessive rains in others and mice and other field pests have caused some concern. This means a decline of condition since June 1.

RYE

Rye acreage in the Northern Hemisphere, exclusive of Russia, in 1924 is about 8.8 per cent less than in 1923, judging from all reports reaching the United States Department of Agriculture. Acreage estimates have been received from countries having 60 per cent of the acreage harvested in 1923 and the remaining percentage has been estimated on the basis of general reports, weather conditions, winter killings, etc. For instance, the acreage planted in Germany last fall was believed to have been about equal to that sown in the fall of 1922, but the abandonment due to winter killing was officially reported at about 11 per cent. German acreage is an important factor in the total rye acreage but the official estimate will not be available for some time yet.

Total production exclusive of Russia will probably be 18 per cent less than last year. Crop conditions in Germany and Poland which produce more than 50 per cent of the rye crop outside of Russia have been unfavorable generally, though there has been an improvement during the month of June. Winter rye in Poland has been below average whereas winter wheat was above average condition. Rye production in Europe and North America is about 99 per cent of the total world production.

## WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION IN TERMS OF RAW SUGAR.

:	1923-24		
:	Estimate previous-	Latest estimate	
:	ly published	received	
:	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
:	:	:	
Java .....	1,992,786	1,971,038	1,976,072
World totals.....	20,435,633	22,104,599	22,109,633
:	:	:	

## HOGS SLAUGHTERED IN DENMARK.

The slaughtering of hogs in Denmark has been going on at a higher rate than ever before during practically all of the first half of 1924. As yet there are no indications of a decline. Prices of Danish bacon have been very low in the English market during most of this time, but have risen about 20 per cent since the latter part of April.

Week Ending	1923	Corresponding Week 1924	Week Ending	1923	Corresponding Week 1924
Jan. 11	53,252	60,000	Apr. 5	48,237	71,000
18	63,315	73,400	12	61,097	78,000
25	60,497	74,000	19	63,340	65,000
Feb. 1	62,219	66,000	26	65,370	53,000
8	59,912	65,000	May 3	62,125	89,000
15	60,441	60,000	10	64,176	71,000
22	61,922	61,000	17	66,023	76,000
March 1	53,004	55,500	24	--	64,000
8	57,626	58,000	31	79,538	71,500
15	55,784	60,000	June 7	56,972	72,000
22	55,523	66,000	14	33,122	61,600
29	59,387	68,000	23 Weeks	1,304,882	1,539,000
				1	

1923 - Landborgsraadet Meddelelser; 1924 - The Grocer.

<sup>1</sup>Does not include any slaughtering during the week ending May 24.

Hogs Purchased in Ireland for Curing and Export.

Irish pig killings and exports of hogs have increased about 17 per cent during the first 24 weeks of 1924 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1924. This figure represents about 90,000 hogs. All of the increase has occurred in the number of hogs purchased by Irish bacon curers, as exports of live hogs to date are about 11,000 below last year's exports. The demand for Irish bacon in English markets is reported to be very good.

Week Ending	1923	Corresponding Week 1924	Week Ending	1923	Corresponding Week 1924
Jan 4	18,146	25,502	Apr 5	17,088	25,160
11	30,009	40,479	12	25,904	26,445
18	31,867	36,383	19	24,211	25,378
25	20,003	30,835	26	20,023	17,543
Feb 1	16,013	20,667	May 3	20,502	22,899
8	25,702	38,665	10	26,339	22,824
15	25,396	32,877	17	21,606	21,309
22	21,144	18,736	24	19,942	20,500
Mar 1	17,772	20,891	31	21,556	20,633
8	25,758	30,850	June 7	20,033	18,709
15	24,687	31,781	14	15,622	18,774
22	18,708	22,297	24 Weeks	526,135	616,511
29	17,804	26,364			

## INCREASED HOG SLAUGHTERING IN GERMANY.

Slaughterings of hogs at the 36 most important livestock markets in Germany continued to increase during May, according to a report from the office of the Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin. The number of other animals slaughtered was lower than during April, but much larger than during May, 1923.

Figures for the first five months of the current year and for the corresponding five months of 1923 are given below:

Month	Cattle including young cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
1924				
January .....	51,771	65,232	41,550	178,239
February.....	51,018	72,944	40,864	193,013
March .....	53,489	91,944	48,200	186,733
April .....	55,770	112,307	50,643	211,192
May.....	50,281	109,494	43,249	229,479
Total.....	262,329	451,921	224,506	998,656
1923				
January.....	65,866	61,006	49,268	131,548
February.....	43,761	50,124	34,866	97,149
March.....	40,389	78,277	32,680	136,901
April.....	47,571	85,736	35,986	122,222
May.....	39,008	89,540	38,899	128,118
Total.....	236,595	364,683	191,699	615,938

## THE FRENCH WHEAT SITUATION.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the inaccuracy exhibited by the French Government in forecasting the wheat crop of last year. It is claimed that gross over-estimates of the domestic crop so influenced importing and milling interests that they delayed buying and reduced materially their usual acceptances of foreign wheat. Disillusionment with regard to actual quantities available forced buying at a rate which, while not as great as in the past, was high enough to cause widespread criticism of the French Agricultural authorities, and what is more significant, to raise the price of bread five centimes per kilo in Paris as the franc gained in strength.

Mr. Leonard G. Bradford, Clerk in the American Consulate General at Paris, quotes the Central Bread and Wheat Committee as suggesting to the Government that the director of agriculture make preliminary and final estimates of crops, in cooperation with representatives of agricultural associations, millers, merchants and bakers, so that his findings may be checked before publication. The first report should appear September 1 or October 1 and the final at the end of December.

## CHILEAN NITRATES.

Chilean nitrate production for the first ten months of the 1923-24 nitrate year totaled 1,229,330 short tons, against 1,718,330 short tons for the corresponding period last year. The seasonal depression of April resulted in sales for April-May delivery of only 39,742 short tons.

Mr. C. A. Makenson, American Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, announces a total of 90 nitrate firms operating, against 55 at the end of April, 1923. Production of Chilean nitrate has been increasing during the last four years to the extent of some 21 per cent for the first 4 months of 1924 against the same period of 1921. While exports for April, 1924, decreased 2.6 per cent below the quantity for the same month last year, the figures for the first four months of the past four years show gains for each year except 1921. Following is a table of production and export figures covering the periods referred to:

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF CHILEAN NITRATE.  
First Four Months of Each Year Shown.

Year	:	Production	:	Export
	:	Short tons	:	Short tons
1921	:	704,490	:	687,493
1922	:	307,299	:	253,727
1923	:	605,216	:	837,924
1924	:	854,335	:	878,774

Figures for 1923 and 1924 indicate that there has been some carryover from the preceding year of an exportable surplus. Market reports as of May 1 characterize shipping rates as limiting exports to a certain degree. For May shipments to Havre and Hamburg tonnage charges were \$5.64 to \$5.96. For July-August space, German liners accepted cargoes for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Hamburg at \$6.29. For the balance of the year's loadings there is considerable spread between shipper's offerings of \$6.51 and steamship line's demands for \$6.86.

Space for United States shipments has been scarce at \$5.50 for May and June loadings for Galveston and Boston, with \$5.75 now being asked for July and August. However, for regular monthly shipments July to December direct to New York, a flat \$5.00 rate has been obtainable. Demand for West Coast space has been poor and going at \$5.00.

High transportation charges to large European and American centers of distribution are a source of concern to Chilean nitrate interests. This factor is also one of those which stimulates interest in domestic production in all consuming countries. Available tonnage is bound up largely with the ability to buy from abroad so that ships may be induced to come to Chile and take out nitrate. A scarcity of tonnage would seem to indicate that return shipments to Chile were insufficient to provide adequate space for nitrate transportation.

## WHEAT: ACREAGE IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES 1909-13 AND 1922-1924.

Country	Average 1909-13	1922	1923	1924	Preliminary forecast
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>	<b>1,000 acres</b>				
<u>North America</u>					
Canada .....	9,945	22,425	22,672	a	19,225
United States .....	47,037	62,317	58,309		53,818
Mexico .....	b	2,174	1,419		
Total .....	57,042	84,740	80,900		74,043
<u>Europe</u>					
United Kingdom:					
England and Wales ..	1,787	1,967	1,740		(1,700)
Scotland .....	57	65	59		(55)
Ireland .....	43	41	39		(40)
Norway .....	12	25	26		(25)
Sweden .....	255	356	363		(350)
Denmark .....	c d	154	237	205	(200)
Netherlands .....		132	150	155	(150)
Belgium .....	d	404	300	345	343
Luxembourg .....		27	23	26	18
France .....	d	16,500	13,072	13,672	13,463
Spain .....		9,547	10,309	10,498	10,158
Portugal .....	e	1,211	1,123	1,123	(1,123)
Italy .....	d	11,793	11,439	11,514	11,244
Switzerland .....		105	105	105	(103)
Germany .....	d	4,029	3,306	3,655	(3,400)
Austria .....	d	635	480	475	(450)
Czechoslovakia .....	d	1,718	1,526	1,507	1,515
Hungary .....	d	3,712	3,522	3,411	(3,700)
Yugoslavia .....	d	3,982	3,673	5,843	4,071
Serbia .....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece .....	d	1,349	890	1,071	(900)
Bulgaria .....	d	2,409	2,226	2,303	2,160
Rumania .....	d	9,515	6,518	6,648	6,145
Poland .....	d	5,350	2,574	2,513	2,441
Lithuania .....	d	194	194	202	179
Latvia .....	d	85	70	104	74
Estonia .....	d	23	52	56	25
Finland .....		8	38	40	37
Russia, including Ukraine:		.....	.....	.....	.....
and Northern Caucasia	d	56,161	16,563	.....	.....
Total comparable with:		.....	.....	.....	.....
1924 .....		73,042	64,429	65,724	(64,069)
<u>Africa and Asia</u>					
Morocco .....	(1,700)	2,068	2,243		2,331
Algeria .....	3,562	3,103	3,166		3,337
Tunis .....	1,310	832	1,559		1,026
Egypt .....	1,314	1,518	1,567		(1,500)
India .....	29,224	28,307	30,841		30,919
Japanese Empire .....	1,772	2,129	2,052		2,100
Total .....	38,832	37,907	41,453		41,913
Total-Northern Hemisphere	161,906	137,576	128,107		(179,325)
Total-Sou. Hemisphere ..	26,984	29,685	24,389		.....
World total .....	195,650	217,842	209,194		.....

## WHEAT: ACREAGE IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, Cont'd.

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture at Rome unless otherwise stated.

Parentheses indicate estimates of United States Department of Agriculture based on general reports.

- a Report of Northwestern Grain Dealers' Association, prairie provinces only.
- b Two year average.
- c One year only.
- d Estimated for present territory.
- e Three year average.
- f Partly estimated.

## AMERICAN FLOUR IN MALAYA

Mr. Richard Ford, American Consul at Penang, Straits Settlements, reports the possibilities of a re-entry of American flour into that territory. Before the War the United States supplied a fair percentage of the flour consumed in Malaya, of which 500,000 pounds per month were absorbed by the city of Penang alone.

Australian millers have always controlled the Malayan flour market, owing principally to the maintenance of direct, convenient sailings between Penang and Australian ports. As Australian millers increased their output and began cutting prices, the American product was forced out, although it was as good as, if not better in quality, than the Australian. At present not a pound of American flour is used in Malaya. In addition to Australian competition, American manufacturers had opponents in the form of Chinese speculators in Hongkong and Shanghai. It was a favored practice of these brokers to take advantage of fluctuations in exchange rates to buy up large quantities of Australian flour and hold it. At a time when rates would render selling the flour profitable at a price lower than either American or Australian quotation, it would be allowed to go, finding takers throughout that section of the East.

Conditions now obtaining in Malaya, however, are thought by the Consul to be propitious for the re-entry of American flour. He feels that the Australian price of \$1.40, approximately, per 50 pound bag in shipments of 3 to 5 thousand bags could be met by America, especially since Penang has been put upon the itinerary of a direct steamship line. The consumption of the region is constant. Adverse exchange conditions have caused the Chinese brokers heavy losses, driving them out of Malaya. The market demands a quality, product which is now provided by Australia exclusively, but which should be no deterrent to American millers if they can meet the price.

## WHEAT: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, 1909-13 AND 1922-1924.

Country	Average 1909-13	1922	1923	Preliminary forecast	Latest condition 1934
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>	<b>1,000 bus.</b>	<b>1,000 bus.</b>	<b>1,000 bus.</b>	<b>1,000 bus.</b>	<b>1,000 bus.</b>
<u>North America</u>					
Canada .....	197,119	399,786	474,199		Almost average
United States .....	690,108	867,598	785,741	740,012	.....
Mexico .....	b 11,481	13,626	.....	.....	.....
Total North America.	887,227	1,267,384	1,259,940	.....	.....
<u>Europe</u>					
United Kingdom:					
England and Wales..	55,770	61,312	54,872	.....	Backward
Scotland .....	2,273	2,520	2,320	.....	"
Ireland .....	1,597	1,417	1,269	.....	"
Norway .....	306	643	587	.....	Below average
Sweden .....	8,103	9,381	11,648	.....	" "
Denmark .....	c 6,322	9,249	8,855	.....	Fair
Netherlands .....	4,976	6,161	6,678	.....	"
Belgium .....	c 15,199	10,615	13,376	.....	.....
Luxemburg .....	615	173	540	.....	.....
France .....	c 325,644	243,315	275,569	.....	Above average
Spain .....	130,446	125,469	157,110	136,318	.....
Portugal .....	d 11,850	9,782	12,964	.....	Fair
Italy .....	c 184,393	161,641	224,836	176,368	.....
Switzerland .....	3,314	2,348	3,593	.....	Average
Germany .....	c 131,274	71,933	106,439	.....	Below average
Austria .....	c 12,078	7,422	8,826	.....	Above average
Czechoslovakia .....	c 37,879	33,621	36,226	.....	Average
Hungary .....	c 71,493	54,729	67,677	62,353	.....
Yugoslavia .....	c 62,024	44,472	61,069	.....	Good
Greece .....	c 20,151	9,553	13,356	.....	.....
Bulgaria .....	c 37,823	37,704	36,223	37,956	.....
Rumania .....	c 158,125	92,008	102,311	.....	Favorable
Poland .....	c 63,675	42,451	49,736	.....	Above average
Lithuania .....	c 3,264	3,274	2,965	.....	Average
Latvia .....	c 1,475	958	1,640	.....	Below average
Estonia .....	c 364	760	737	.....	" "
Finland .....	137	710	472	.....	" "
Russia, including Ukraine and N. Caucasia.	c 584,484	158,418	.....	.....	Below average
Total - Europe ...	1,350,570	1,043,621	1,261,894	(1,100,000)	.....
<u>Africa and Asia</u>					
Morocco .....	(17,000)	12,894	20,050	27,972	.....
Algeria .....	35,161	16,987	36,391	.....	Drought injury
Tunis .....	6,224	3,674	9,921	.....	" "
Egypt .....	23,662	36,643	40,654	.....	Below average
India .....	351,641	366,987	369,162	361,723	Average
Japanese Empire .....	32,195:e	37,300:e	36,800	.....	Good.
Total-Africa & Asia	476,093	474,790	512,768	(490,000)	.....
Total-Nor. Hemisphere.	2,713,830	2,785,795	3,034,602	(2,700,000)	.....
Total-Sou. Hemisphere.	263,858:e	353,446:e	427,466	.....	.....
Total world .....	2,980,738	3,139,241	3,462,068	.....	.....

## WHEAT: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, Cont'd.

Parentheses indicate estimates of United States Department of Agriculture based on general reports.

a Forecast based on condition and acreage of prairie provinces reported by Northwestern Grain Dealers Association.  
b Four year average.  
c Estimated for present boundaries.  
d One year only.  
e Partly estimated.

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture except where otherwise stated.

## AMERICAN FLOUR IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Since the war American flour has been practically eliminated from Portuguese East Africa. In 1913 the United States supplied 40 per cent of the total imports of 3,336,000 barrels of wheat flour, and in 1922 only 3 per cent of the 4,605,000 barrels imported. In the latter year consumption of the American product was limited to less important sections of the colony, with Canada and Australia supplying the needs of Lorenzo Marques, the capital, which uses about 90 per cent of all flour imported.

In discussing the flour market in his district, Mr. Cecil M. P. Cross, American Consul at Lorenzo Marques, stresses three reasons for America's elimination from that region: first, price, then the disturbance of trade following the war, and lastly, the failure of American producers to make an effort to recover the market. In the opinion of the Consul, however, there is every possibility for energetic sales methods to recover a large part of the market for American firms. He suggests that calls upon dealers in Lorenzo Marques who have formerly handled American flour could be conveniently made en route on a tour of Eastern flour markets, and that an adjustment in price would effect a resumption of considerable business. Flour for this market goes best in bags of 100 pounds gross, on which the Canadian price c.i.f. was (May 5, 1924) \$69.60 per ton of 2,000 pounds. An advantage is accorded American shippers in more frequent and more regular steamship sailings to Portuguese East Africa than are available from either Canada or Australia. The trade prefers to do foreign business through Portuguese banks in Lorenzo Marques rather than through those of any other nationality.

**IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

In the study of international trade statistics it is generally understood that in any one year the exports of a given commodity from Country A to Country B will rarely check with the imports of the same commodity into Country B from Country A. These discrepancies result from a variety of causes, the most obvious of which is that the time occupied in transit frequently turns the exports of one year in Country A into the imports of the following year in Country B.

In the case of wheat trade between North America and the United Kingdom, however, there are unusually wide discrepancies, which are not smoothed out over a series of years, as may be seen from Tables I and II.

Table I. - Imports of Wheat including Flour into the United Kingdom from the United States and Canada

Year ending June 30:	From United States	From Canada
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1921 .....	108,716,919	30,030,474
1922 .....	85,898,876	49,989,541
1923 .....	79,381,755	67,824,588
1924 (July-March) .	48,091,341	54,960,502
.....	.....	.....

Compiled from "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, 1921-1924."

Table II. - Exports of Wheat Including Flour from the United States and Canada to the United Kingdom.

Year ending June 30 :	From United States	From Canada
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
1921 .....	102,690,226	50,767,819
1922 .....	63,166,610	121,695,119
1923 .....	36,849,719	195,542,778
1924 (July-March) .	17,993,046	161,998,547
.....	.....	.....

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States and Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM  
FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, Cont'd.

Thus the statistics of the United Kingdom uniformly show imports from the United States in excess of the exports of the United States to the United Kingdom, while the reverse is true of the records of the wheat movement from Canada to the United Kingdom. This situation is true not only for the past four years but for at least the past fifteen years.

The principal reasons for this consistent bias in the figures are: 1. The diversion to continental ports of shipments consigned to British ports from North America. 2. The shipment of Canadian wheat and flour from United States ports, partly offset by: 3. The shipment of United States wheat and flour from Canadian ports. There may be other reasons for difference, but they are probably of no great statistical importance.

Diverted Shipments.

Great Britain may be considered as a great grain broker, buying up the surplus supplies of every producing country and at the same time selling in the best markets. British purchases of grain are frequently double the domestic requirements of the country, but a large part of these excess purchases are consigned to British ports. These shipments in excess of British needs, however, may never reach their ostensible destination, or, if they do, are not usually entered as British imports. The consignment may be trans-shipped in port or the ship itself may be sent on without unloading or even diverted by radio orders on the high seas to some continental port.

The total exports of wheat and flour from North American ports to the United Kingdom is always far in excess of the imports into the United Kingdom from the United States and Canada. The difference may be considered as the amount of the diverted shipments from the two countries combined.

It is impossible to determine just how much of the wheat diverted is from the United States and how much is from Canada. It may therefore be assumed, considering wheat and wheat flour separately, that the diverted shipments from the two countries are proportional to the total exports of the two countries to the United Kingdom. Thus, in the year ending June 30, 1923, the total exports of wheat from the United States and Canada to the United Kingdom, with an adjustment to be explained later, was about 210,000,000 bushels. In the same year the total imports into the United Kingdom were 120,000,000 bushels. Thus of the wheat consigned to the United Kingdom from North America, 57 per cent reached its ostensible destination and 43 per cent was diverted. By a similar computation it may be found that of the wheat flour exports to the United Kingdom, 92 per cent reached their destination and 8 per cent were diverted.

## IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM UNITED STATES AND CANADA, - CONT'D.

Transit Shipments of Canadian Wheat.

During the winter months, particularly when Canadian ports are closed, the shipments of Canadian wheat from New York and other Atlantic ports are very heavy. In the year ending June 30, 1923, for example, 111,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were shipped through the United States in transit, while the total exports of wheat from the United States amounted to 155,000,000 bushels. British import statistics class as United States wheat all wheat shipped from American ports regardless of its real origin. This explains why the British imports from the United States are always so greatly in excess of the exports of wheat from the United States to the United Kingdom.

Shipments of Canadian wheat in transit through the United States do not affect the import or export statistics of the United States in any way. They are all included in the Canadian export statistics by country of destination and so constitute no problem of adjustment as between the United States and Canada.

It is probable that some of the wheat imported into the United States from Canada is re-exported to the United Kingdom, but the wheat re-exports of the United States altogether are unimportant and need not be considered in this connection. A larger element in tracing British wheat supplies to their ultimate origin is the wheat imported into the United States for milling in bond. This wheat, however, loses its identity as Canadian wheat and, by the process of manufacture into flour, becomes technically American flour.

Shipments of United States Wheat Through Canada.

In the summer months the movement of wheat and flour is to a large extent reverted: large quantities of United States wheat and flour moving to Europe through the port of Montreal. To the extent that this wheat and flour is consigned direct to European ports by way of Montreal this movement does not enter into the import or export trade of Canada. But while in the case of the reverse movement the exports from Canada to the United States over a period of years are approximately equal to the imports of wheat into the United States from Canada, the exports of United States wheat to Canada are many times as great as the imports of United States wheat into Canada for consumption. It appears that very little wheat from the United States is ever entered as imports in Canada. By far the greater part of United States wheat exported nominally to Canada is diverted to ports overseas and is treated by Canadian port authorities as shipped in transit. For example, in the year ending June 30, 1923, 32,000,000 bushels of wheat appear as exported from the United States to Canada, while Canadian statistics show only 93,000 bushels imported for consumption. The re-exports of all grains from Canada, stated only in value, amounted to only \$4,205. Here, obviously some adjustment must be made to give a true picture. The total exports of wheat as grain from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1923 were given in round numbers as 155,000,000 bushels. Of this amount 32,000,000

**IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR INTO UNITED KINGDOM FROM UNITED STATES  
AND CANADA, - CONT'D.**

bushels are recorded as going to Canada and 28,000,000 bushels as exported to the United Kingdom. Subtracting the exports to Canada, from the total exports, it is found that of the exports to countries other than Canada, 23 per cent were exported to the United Kingdom. If it be assumed then that the exports to Canada, less Canadian imports of United States wheat for consumption, were distributed to foreign countries in the same proportions as the direct wheat exports of the United States, the direct wheat exports of the United States to the United Kingdom should be increased by 23 per cent of the exports to Canada less Canadian imports for consumption. Actually the proportion of these shipments going to the United Kingdom is probably higher than 23 per cent, as the total wheat exports of the United States include shipments from the Pacific and Gulf ports. It is natural to assume that of the shipments from North Atlantic ports and particularly from Montreal a much larger proportion than 23 per cent would go to the United Kingdom. Making the same adjustment for United States wheat flour shipped through Canadian ports it is possible to arrive at an estimate of wheat exports from the United States to the United Kingdom, which is comparable to the gross exports of wheat from Canada to the United Kingdom.

Adjusted Wheat Imports of the United Kingdom.

If these adjusted figures for exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States to the United Kingdom and the gross Canadian wheat exports to the United Kingdom are reduced by the correction factor for diverted shipments, the derived figures will represent the approximate contribution of the United States and Canada, respectively, to the wheat supply of the United Kingdom. Table III, derived in this way, may be compared with Tables I. and II.

Table III. - Adjusted Imports of Wheat Including Flour Into the United Kingdom from the United States and Canada.

Year ending June 30.	From United States		From Canada
	Bushels		Bushels
1921 .....	93,901,179	:	44,846,212
1922 .....	50,623,675	:	85,264,748
1923 .....	28,224,191	:	115,982,152
1924 (July-March) ..	13,056,477	:	89,595,364

## FRENCH WHEAT SUPPLIES

Supplies of foreign wheat in France were not necessary the importing of as much wheat as in 1922, but undoubtedly had the crop forecast been more accurate a considerably larger quantity would have been demanded from non-French sources. During the first three months of 1924 total wheat imports into France were 6,206,000 bushels against 10,502,000 imported during the corresponding period of last year. These figures include returns for North Africa, which alone in the first quarter of 1924 amounted to 2,945,000 bushels against 92,000 bushels secured from there during the first three months of 1923, an increase of 320 per cent. Total imports for the ten months ending March 31, 1924, were 30,336,000 bushels and 30,919,000 for the same period of 1923. Of the total wheat imports during the first quarter of 1924, the United States sent only 6.5 per cent against 46.8 per cent during the same period last year. This year North Africa leads with 47.3 per cent compared with less than one per cent for the first quarter of 1923, while Canada stepped up from 20.7 per cent in that period to 27 per cent for the first three months of this year. The really significant change, however, is that of America and Africa, the latter displacing the former as the main-stay of the French wheat supply.

In wheat flour imports the relationships are not the same. Of a total of 25,487 barrels of 196 pounds imported from January 1 to March 31, 1924, 25 per cent came from Canada against none from that source for the same periods of 1923 and 1922. North Africa sent 16.6 per cent this year against 31.6 per cent of the total of 2564 barrels imported January 1-March 31, 1923, 86.1 per cent of the shipments totalling 8503 barrels taken into France between those dates of 1922. America has not led in that trade in any of the three years considered, and Canada is coming to the front as the principal foreign source of supply for France.

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